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TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1899.

If Mr. McKinley had not already taken the public into his confidence at Ocean Grove, his Pittsburg speech would have created more of a sensation, but it excites deep interest, nevertheless. It is the first formal definition and defence of the Administration's Philippine policy, and, so regarded, it leaves little to be desired.

The President's epitome of our position in the archipelago is simply unanswerable. "Peace brought as the Philippines by treaty cession from Spain. The Senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in obedience to the Constitution. It became our territory, and is ours as much as is the Louisiana purchase or Texas, or Alaska." Could anything be his crop. clearer or more convincing?

Of course we know what rejoinder to expect from Atkinson, Hoar, Schurz, and their kind! They will say that Mr. Mc-Kinley and the ninety-nine per cent of Americans who are expansionists, deliberately and wickedly beg the question Granted that possession of the Philippines is a fact accomplished regularly according to the terms of the Constitution," they will say, "nevertheless it violates every letter and, more than all, the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, the Pragmatic Sanction, the Edict of Nantes, the Pope's Bull against the Comet, and the

The country is fairly well prepared to sustain such an onslaught. Enemies of national progress and prosperity have plenty mition which they are at liberty to fire in academic discussion; but they will harmless, beautiful, and useful birds. find it rather difficult to jolt the Government from its hold upon territory which. as the President observes, is ours as much as Louisiana or Texas. And when it comes to making a political issue of a matter which is forever settled, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the country, the West might as well construct a platform and nominate a Presidential candidate on the question of abolishing the fugitive

Cuban Independence.

The epistle of McKinley to the Cuban has been published in Havana. It tells them that the census is the first step toward the realization of their fondest hopes. President assures the islanders of his con-tinued protection and his determination to give them the blessing of self-government just as soon as it can be provided with safety. As it has been decided that the franchises which Alger had arranged to peddle out cannot be granted under conditions of merely military occupation, the temptation to hold the island indefinitely is rapidly vanishing.

The day of jubilee and the coincident date of Brooke's departure may, therefore be regarded as approaching with the rapidity of an auto-turtie. All the same, our Cuban friends should not precipitate themselves into a previous condition of gayety. A stable government-one capable of establishing and maintaining order and of guaranteeing the sanctity of international relations-cannot be created in a year.

In addition to this consideration the Cuban Republic of the future will have to be in a position to issue bonds of a character acceptable in Wall Street and on Euclid Avenue in Cleveland. Hence, haste should be made slowly!

Kruger Deffes Britain.

It would appear that the end of negotia tions between England and the South African Republic has been reached at last President Kruger has replied to Mr. Chamberlain, declining to make any further concessions. Nothing now remains but the formality of an ultimatum and the immediate advance of the Queen's troops.

The defiant stubbornness displayed by the Boers, in the face of their hopeless po eition would be incomprehensible in any other people. Being what we know them to be, it is not surprising. Great Britain will be put to a terrible expense in blood and treasure to teach them the lesson tha Bir Evelyn Wood should have been allowed at the end of the former war. The states man responsible for his not doing so, as well as for the murder of Gordon Pacha, is dead and gone, but the evil results of his paltering policy live after him.

It seems probable, judging from our des patches today, that the burghers are not as well prepared for effective resistance as is that Joubert has developed the unpleasant fact that most of the reserve ammuni ply has been ordered from Europe, but will hardly have time to reach its destiunless the British Government should act in a more dilatory manner than

is its custom in emergencies. However, stream of war material is flowing into the tate from Cape Colony, by way of Bloemfontein, thanks to the friendship of the colonial premier, Mr. Schreiner, whose nental attitude toward the impending war much resembles that of Senator Dupuy de Hale in this country, prior to the begin-

ning of hostilities with Spain. Nobody now pretends to think that the ong-threatened settlement with the Boers can be averted or postponed. The resurces of diplomacy are exhausted. If shooting is not heard on the Natal frontier today or tomorrow, it will be only because the antagonists are not there or not quite ready to begin proceedings. Mr. Chamberlain, no doubt, would be glad to wait for the arrival of Sir Frederick Walker and the Indian contingent, before opening the ball; but events are crowding him, and it cannot well be many days before we shall hear stirring news from South Africa.

A new enemy to the railroad has appeared upon the scene-the potato bug . 20,814 For some reason or other railway trains seem to have had a great deal of trouble with insects during the present season Grasshoppers succeeded in stalling one and caterpillars blocked another, early in the summer. It is now reported that one in Long Island has been held up by po tato bugs.

They seemed to be going to New Yorkperhaps to attend the Dewey celebration. be potato bug is a slow traveler, and it may be he thought it best to start for the scene of the festivities early, so as to be there to welcome the farmers from New Jersey and make them feel at home. At any rate, a bug army started in that direction, by way of the railway track, seeming to have made the discovery which the tramp made years ago, that it is easier to tramp made years ago, that it is easier to walk on ties and rails than on a sandy or muddy road. There were billions of the insects. When the next train came along the wheels got tangled up in the mass, and began to slide along the track. The engineer and fireman secured brooms and swept the track clear, to the great

It has been noticeable for the last ten or liftcen years. Scientists say that it is largely due to the killing off of native birds, which formerly acted as a police force to keep the insects in order. Some force to keep the insects in order. Some of these birds have been shot for "sport," and some for coid, hard cash. The farmer boy rarely goes gunning for sport. He commerce and trade organizations, setting counts his day lost if he does not secure either game for the table or a carcass for which he can obtain money. In some sections of the country the agents of millinery establishments and other business con terns which use feathers in quantity, have offered the boys a fairly good price for birds whose plumage can be used on hats. Hence the massacre not only of song birds, but of insect eaters; and hence the woe of the farmer, who must buy bug poison and

The time may come when this whole country will be something like a big department store; when the West, with its wide prairies and fertile soil, and the South, with its soft climate and cheap labor, will produce food staples in bulk, while other and less productive parts of the country are devoted to factory villages, and to the country homes and hunting grounds of the rich. In that case native birds will probably be preserved, as they are in European game parks; for the rich man who owns a home in the country wishes to have it ornamented with birds, squirrels and all the other little live things, which no one but himself shall be allowed to shoot. It seems as if the good sense of the whole country might be able to secure what a few rich men could obtain without trouble—the protection of

wage unrelenting war if he wishes to save

Our despatches from Rennes hold out the martial may all be in by Thursday and that a verdict is possible before the end of the week. Whether that shall happen or not, it is entirely evident that the prosecution has reached the end of its rope and suffered complete collapse. The lying and perjured general staff conspirators are almost in despair and may adopt some desperate measure, such as manufactured evidence consecting Dreyfus with the treason of Henry and Esterhazy. It is believed that the defence will be able to meet any such movement with an official exposure of the real traitor, or traitors, by the Italian government.

We have never been critical of Leonard Wood but this time we shall have to chide him severely. He refuses to let "General" Isodro Jiminez, the partner of his chief's friend, come ashore from the steamer or which he is roasting in Santiago harbor The excuse is that Jiminez is revolutionary, and Wood is unwilling to let him revolve on land. This is wrong. The distinguished passenger is in effect the president of the republic of Santo Smith M. Weedo mingo, duly and unanimously nominated and elected at Hotel Champlain several weeks ago. The collector of customs at Cienfuegos got himself in trouble by interfering with Jiminez. The fact should carry its own suggestion to the Governor of San-

(From he Savannah News.)

(From he Savannah News.)

While cotton men generally are looking for a smaller crop of offton for the sesson that is soon to begin, Mr. Henry M. Neill, of New Orleans, announces that the crop will be an exceptionally good one, and that in volume it will equal, if it does not exceed, the crop of the season now near its close. Mr. Neill is about the only cotton man who thinks that the crop will be a large one. The opinion prevails among cotton men quite generally that the crop has been badly laut in several of the States by the drought, worms, and rust. The yield is being cut down also by shedding on an extensive scale. From what we have seen in the public prints the opinion among well-informed extron men is that the crop will be considerably below that of the season about closing.

Spindles Will Whir Again.

(From the Savannah News.)

There is a very good prospect that the Savannah Cecton Mill, which has been idle for a good many months, will again be placed in running condition, both financially and mechanically. Steps are now being taken to this end, and it is understood that a meeting will be called with this object in view within the next few weeks. The reason for not taking action immediately is that several bosiness men who are expected to take an interest in the enterprise have not yet returned from their vacations. No effort will be made to secure public subscriptions in order to re-establish the enterprise, but it is expected that several gentlemen of financial standing will get together and reorganize the company, putting it on a safe basis financially.

(From the Topeka State Journal.)
In the early spring of 1874 there was born unto Mr. and Mrs. George Cochran, living near Caney, Kan., a daughter, and while the habe was but a few weeks old their appeared a small kitten. The kitten was taken in and cared for as a playmate for the baby. In 1878 Cochran and family moved to southern California and left the cat with his wife's sister, Miss Samantha Dean. Miss Dean kept and cared for her niece's kitten. He survived until the 4th day of August, 1839, when he hereathed his last and was buried on the 5th in the bock yard at the age of twenty-five years and about six months. Can the nation equal his record?

CANADIAN COMPETITION.

Development of Trade Relations Be tween England and the Dominton. Canadian competition with the United States in exports to England is the subject of a detailed report to the State Depart-ment by Consul General Boyle at Liverpool. The statement is made first that the Dominion Government is our keenest competitor, but it develops in the course of the report that a great deal of the seeming increase in Canadian trade with England is only in transportation-much of the grain, hides, and other produce from the United States being shipped by way of Canada.

Mr. Boyle says that the statistics of the British Blue Book on trade for 1898 present two striking facts-that the notable increase in American imports last year was chiefly in manufactures, and that Canada is the leading competitor of the United States in forest and farm products. This Canadian competition in the British market is now keener than it ever was, and American farmers and shippers would be wise to aprpeciate the fact that the outlook is that it will increase. That there should be competition is inevitable, owing to the similarity of the natural and farm productions of the United States and Canada and tions of the United States and Canada and the equidistance of the two countries from this market. But during the past two years the Canadian trade has been given a great impetus through the operation of a system of government supervision and subsidies. Possibly influenced by the Canadian ex-ample, Russia is shortly to introduce the experiment of subsidizing a cold storage service on ships bringing dairy products to Great Britain, and already Russia sends enormous quantities of these products to enormous quantities of these products to this market. The system of government encourage-

money grant for every creamery in which there would be kept in use a refrigerating room according to official plans and specifi-cations, the subsidy being \$50 for the first year and \$25 each for two additional duce is shipped via Canadian ports (Mon-treal principally) to Great Britain. This is especially so as to grain. It is said that a great deal of American cheese (mostly New York creamery) comes here amusement of the country folk, who are used to such migrations.

This increase in the swarms of insects which destroy crops is not a new thing.

forth the claimed merits of Canadian food products. The Dominion has nine or ten agents in the British Islands who combine some of the functions of a consul with those of a commercial traveler. These gentlemen have samples of farm produce gentlemen have samples of farm produce displayed at their headquarters, and they visit agricultural fairs with movable ex-

hibits. Several of the provinces also have special agents. It is a matter of comment that English newspapers of late have de-voted more attention to Canada and Caadian products than was ever known. All this, of course, has its ef-fect. It tends to predispose the consum-ers of Great Britain in favor of Canadian products, and it certainly is an element to be taken into consideration in the com-petitive battle, although quality and price are overwhelmingly stronger than senti-ment in matters of trade, here as else-

where. Canadian authorities claim that in 1899 Canada supplied 14 per cent of the total food importations of Great Britain. Some months ago a company was organized with \$1,000,000 capital to handle Canadian food products in England. This corporation has made special arrangements at Liver-pool for handling Canadian produce, in-cluding space and facilities at one of the cold storage warehouses, said to be the

Statistics are not yet available as showing the status of British-Canadian tradfor the fiscal year ended June 20, 1899; but there can be no doubt that it has nade a large increase over 1898. 1898, there were twenty-three steamers under subsidy contract or agreement with the Canadian Government to provide cold storage service for the carrying over o butter, cheese, eggs, fruits, and other perstorage service for the carrying over butter, cheese, eggs, fruits, and other perishable products to British ports. Since the present summer season has opened a number of ships have been added to the regular Canadian lines, the capacities of some of the old ships have been increased, two or three regular new lines have been established and the number of "trams" established, and the number of "tramps" has grown. From Liverpool alone there have been six additional sailings a month to Canadian ports since January. The subsidy system has been extended. This system may be divided into three classes—(1) for the mails, (2) for cold storage service, and (3) for miscellaneous cargo. In some cases, the Dominion subsidies are supplemented by the maritime provinces. A regular line has been subsidized to Manchester, going through the ship canal, which has an outlet into the Mersey, near established, and the number of "tramps

which has an outlet into the Mersey, nea Liverpool.

The "boom" in Canadian trade has had its extravagant phases. Among Liverpool shipowners there was never and confidence in the ambitious scheme entered into under contract with the Imperial and Dominion governments to run twenty-one-knot mail boats betweeen England and Canada. There was no surprise when the contractors re cently asked to be relieved of their obli-gation. Nor was there any general conf-dence in local shipping circles in the re-markable attempt to run all-the-year line from Milford Haven (Wales) to Paspebiac from Milford Haven (wates) to Paspendar, Gulf of St. Lawrence. One of the pioneer ships got locked in the ice for weeks, and since then no more has been heard of the scheme. But it is semi-officially announc-ed that the attempt to establish a fast mail line to Canadian ports to rival the New York service has not been abandoned, and there are what: pear to be authoritative intimations that the next attempt—under subsidy from the Imperial and Dominion governments—will be by the Canadian Pa-cific Railroad, which would thus be enabled to take through passengers and freight from Liverpool to Yokohama over its own vstem the entire distance.

The value of the total imports into Great Britain from the United States in 1898 was \$612,662,073, a gain of 28.8 per cent in five years; the value of Canadian imports in years; the value of Canadian imports in 1898 was \$99,181,544, a gain of 38.7 per cent in five years. As compared with 1897, the United States made a gain in 1898 of 19.3 per cent, while Canada's gain was 5.8 per cent. It should be kept in mind that the gain by the United States was mostly in

The value of the total exports from Great Britain to the United States in 1898 was \$138,677,558, a loss of 7.2 per cent in was \$135,517,285, a loss of 12 per cent five years; the value of the exports to Canada in 1898 was \$28,372,680, a gain of 5.1 per cent in five years. As compared with 1897, the loss of British exports to the United States in 1848 was 24.7 per cent, chile the gain in exports to Canada was

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Aug. 29.-A. W. Porter, distributor of the funds in the ands of the executors of the late Judg James Gardner, president of the defunct bank of Gardner, Morrow Comany, which failed here for about \$400,000, filed his re-port in court here, deciding all vital con-tentions in favor of the bank creditors and

BLISS AND PLATT AT WAR.

Contentions Brewing in the New York Republican Camp.

New York, Aug. 29. It is no small mat-ter that would lead to a serious political breach between Sconter Platt and former Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Isliss. efforts of the Platt machine to drive Wilbur F. Wakeman, appraiser of merchandise, out of office than they ever were prior to heir reconciliation of 1896, which enabled Mr. Platt to get on the McKinley train.

A tremendous political row is impending. Senator Platt insists on the removal of Mr. Wakeman. He is so eager for it that he said on Sunday that Mr. Wakeman me said on Sunday that Mr. Wakeman would have to "go," because the report of the commission appointed to investigate the appraiser's office was hostile and "damaging." Senator Platt is supposed to have received his information about the report being damaging from Mr. Quigg, chairman of the Republican Counfy Committee, who is intimate with Collector Bidwell, and whose friends believe he could, if he were appointed appraiser, work in perfect harappointed appraiser, work in perfect har-mony with the collector and give great satisfaction to the importers.

On the other hand, Mr. Bliss wants Mr.

satisfaction to the importers.
On the other hand, Mr. Bliss wants Mr. Wakeman retained. He holds that he has administered the Dingley bill moderately in and has broken up a system of undervaluation by which many millions of dollars that belonged to the Treasury went into the pockets of a few importers who had the requisite influence. Incidentally it may be said that Mr. Bidwell was appointed collector and Mr. Wakeman appraiser as a result of an agreement between Senator Flatt and Mr. Bilss. Senator Platt wanted both offices, but had to yield. He also had to yield in the matter of the appointment of some assistant appraisers. The President wanted some textile experts recommended and prominent men supported Messrs. Carshart, Skillman, and Hartshorn. Senator Platt protested, but they were appointed, and Mr. Cahart has been appraiser of fancy furs and wraps, Mr. Skillman of woolens, and Mr. Hartshorn of linens. The Republican machine recommended Mr. Sherwood, an expert on laces, and he was appointed. Some of those men have been investigated with the appraisars of fine. ome of those men have been investigated

with the appraiser's office.

Mr. Bliss was out of the city yesterday, Mr. Bliss was out of the city yesterday, and Appraiser Wakeman said it would be improper for him to do much talking. He expressed the opinion that Senator Platt had been misled about the report. Mr. Wakeman said in his opinion the report was not damaging to him, and he had been permitted to read the report in order to furnish the Treasury Department with certain memoranda. These memoranda he would furnish at the proper time.

WARM ORATORY IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. Goebel Makes a Bitter Assault on His Opponents.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 29.-Before the largst crowd that ever gathered in Warren ounty to hear a political speech, and in he stronghold of the bolting element, Senator Goebel for the first time since he opened his campaign, descended to personalities. It was county court day in Bowling Green and an immense crowd was on hand, considerably outnumbering the crowd which heard Brown on Saturday. Among he decorations on the stand were the now famous "Cross of gold and crown of

horns. Mr. Goebel, after being introduced in very complimentary speech by Judge Rob-ert Rhodes, both literally and metaphoric-ally "took off his coat," and waded into a bitter attack upon his enemies, the Louistile and Nashville railroad and Augus Belmont coming in for a big share of abuses. Then the speaker assailed the "Dispatch," the "Post," and Theodore Hallam, who stracked him in a speech re-Hallam, who attacked him in a speech re-cently. He referred to Hallam's face as a piece of canvas beef steak. He said Hallam might talk about his (Goebel's) brothers, but that he had never had a brother in the penitentiary, and added: "That's more than Hallam can say." Mr. Goebel pro-ceeded with about the same speech he has hererofore made.

eretofore made. Capt. W. T. Ellis, who was expected to capt. W. I. Ellis, who was expected to speak at the courthouse at Owensboro this afternoon in the interest of Mr. Goebel, sent word before the hour for speaking that he was unable to keep his appointment on account of illness. His speech given out in advance to several newspapers, conhot attack on Governor Brown.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 29.-The oodies of Absolom C. Hazlett and Aaron owight Stevens, who were captured with ohn Brown in his raid on Harper's Ferry n 1859, and who were hanged a month ifter the raid, were disinterred yesterday rom the graves in which they have rested since Mrs. Rebecca Spring, now of Los Angeles, Cal., brought them here and had hem buried. They were sent to the John Brown homestead at North Elba, Essex ounty, N. Y., where they will be re-inter ed by the side of their leader's body.

The credit of gathering up these almos forgotten bones and sending them away o a more fitting burial place is due to Col. Richard D. Hinton, the sole living survivor of John Brown's party. Colonel Hinton, who is now living in Brooklyn. learned some time ago through Stevens' brother that the bodies of the two men were buried here in the Eagleswood prop-erty belonging to the C. Pardee Brick and Pattern Works, and he determined to disinter them. Colonel Hinton communicated with Mr. Pardee, who said he was willing and glad to have the disinterment made, and with Mr. Hardin's assistance the work was begun. The graves were easily found on the mound overlooking the Perth Amboy water works, and the two foot stones bearing the initials "A. D. S." and "A. C. H.." marked the mounds. After some hard digging through a hard soil the bones were finally reached. The lids of the coffins and the covers of the outer box had fallen in and the workmen had to use great care in raising the bodies from their graves. The shoes of both men were almost intact and shoes of both men were almost intact and all the principal bones of both of the bodies were found. The bones were carefully packed in a large pine box after Dr. Ramsey had measured the skeletons carefully. As Stevens had been six feet three inches tall and his companion nearly six inches shorter the task of identification was simple. was simple.

was simple.

The box was sent to North Elba in the care of Katherine E. McAldinen. M. D., who is chief of the committee there having in charge the re-interment of John Brown's men. Hazlett and Stevens were both badly wounded in the raid on Har-per's Ferry. When they had recovered from their wounds they were hanged.

MORMON SPEECH FORBIDDEN.

lowed on Boston Common. BOSTON, Aug. 29.-E. Jenson, a Mor on elder who has been speaking on Boston Common, has been forbidden the use of that place for the spread of his doctrine. He has been warned that an arrest will follow any attempt he may make to speak on the Common, and Mayor Quincy has revoked his permit. The mayor said that when the permit was granted he did not know that Jenson was a Mormon. While free speech is allowed on the Com-mon, he did not think that a man should be permitted to teach anything in contra-

Disease Killing Jersey Cattle. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Aug. 29.-Charles A. forney, of this city, has suffered a loss of fully \$10,000 since June through a peculiar lisease which has broken out among his 200 head of fine Jersey cattle on his farm at Hickory Run. Seventy head died. The doctors are puzzled over the disease, which resembles anthrax, but an investigation shows that it is not that disease. Mostly the young cattle are at acked.

TRAINING FOR FIREMEN.

Story of flow the Hook-and-Ladder

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Arrangements are being made by the board of fire commissioners to send to the Paris Exposition next year a complete photographic exhibit of the workings of the Baltimor and it was said yesterday that Mr. Platt hibit of the workings of the Baltimore and Mr. Bliss are further apart over the fire department. There was some talk among persons interested in the department and who are conversant with its gen eral excellence of sending two companies of picked men to Paris to take part in the firemen's tournament, which is to be one of the features of the exposition, but that is considered impracticable. Regret has been expressed that at least a few of the men will not be permitted to go to Paris, aithough the photographs will give a good idea of what the Baltimore fire-fighters can do. They will show the engine and truckhouses, hitching up, horses in going to a fire at full speed, together with pictures of actual work at a fire. The life-saving appliances and the methods of climbing over the face of a burning building will also be shown.

Should a change be made in the plans eral excellence of sending two compa

climbing over the face of a burning building will also be shown.

Should a change be made in the plans
and two companies be sent to Paris, the
men will require no special training to fit
them for the trip for the reason that they
have become so efficient that they work
together, without the slightest frition,
like a piece of well-oiled machinery. Each,
man knows exactly what he has to do,
and he does it with quickness and precislon.

At the engine houses the principal training is in getting ready as speedily as pos-sible to answer an alarm of fire. Three times every day the men are summoned by the gong to hitch up and take their places on the apparatus. This serves a twofold purpose. It gives the men prac-tice and tests the fire-alarm wires to show whether they are in good working order. From four to six seconds is regarded as sufficient time for a well-equipped company to get ready to start for a fire. At pany to get ready to start for a fire. At the first stroke on the large gong in each engine and truck house the chains in front of the horse stalls fall, being re-leased by an electrical arrangement, and the horses almost leap to their places in front of the engine, hose wagon or truck. It requires but an instant to snap the self-locking collars around the horses' necks, The pulling of a cord releases the harness, which falls across the backs of the horses, and everything is in readiness for the start.

It is different at the truck houses, where It is different at the truck houses, where long and heavy ladders are to be raised and where the greater part of the life-saving apparatus is kept. At each one of the truck houses the men are trained one day every week. In warm weather they do this work early in the morning, and do everything that may possibly be required of them at a fire. The trucks are run out of their houses to some convenient house tear them at a fire. The trucks are run out of their houses to some convenient house near by, and the men act as they would at a fire. The extension ladders are raised to their fullest height, and men climb nimbly to their tops, where they perch while the ladders are moved around in all directions, and raised and lowered to various angles. and raised and lowered to various angles All of the smaller ladders are taken from the truck and raised and lowered repeatedly through the maze of wires that encumbe the streets and sometime sadly interfere with the speedy work of the firemen.

The pomplers or scaling ladders are also taken out, and with these the men make their way over the fronts of buildings, entheir way over the fronts of buildings, en-tering windows and climbing on roofs with an apparent reckless disregard of life and limb. The scaling ladders are provided with large, strong steel hooks to catch in window stills or on the edges of roofs, and the firemen soon become so proficient in their use that they can go to almost any part of a building with very little danger. In practice the men go up the front of a building to the roof, cross over from win-dow to window or take a zigzag course dow to window or take a zigzag course up and down across the front. The lad-ders are light, and it is apparently an easy matter for a fireman to stand on a window sill and hook his ladder on the sill of a window above or to one side and repeat the operation until he has gone entirely over the building. Then there is practice with the life nets.

when men leap unconcernedly from second or third floors and are safely caught by their comrades in the street. One of the newest devices for life sav-

ing is the life line and belt with which every truck company is provided. This consists of a stout leather belt sufficiently long to be buckled around the freman and the person whom he is to rescue. Securely fastened-to the belt is a stout snap book In use a stout hook is fastened to a win TO REST BESIDE THEIR LEADER.

Skeletons of Two of John Brown's

Men Disinterred.

Men Disinterred.

Men Disinterred.

Men Disinterred.

Men Disinterred.

Men Disinterred.

Men Disinterred. ground. The men are thoroughly trained in the use of a life line, and they would onsider it a simple matter to rescue

heavy man from a tall building.

The horses, which form an important part
of the fire-fighting service, are also carefully trained, and they soon learn to know that when the gong sounds they must take their places at the apparatus. Horses, like men, differ in their temperaments, and while, as a rule, a horse will learn in two or three days what is expected of him, the department occasionally gets hold of a horse that will require from three to four weeks to learn. When once they understand their duties no further trouble is experienced. Some of the horses are so intelligent that they will run to their places as soon as the gong is struck and place their necks beneath the collars ready to have them lowered and snapped on. As a general thing, the horses are fond of going to fires, and will show their impatience and disappoint-ment whenever they are hooked up and do not leave the house. This happens often, for, no matter where a fire may be, every company in the city gets ready to go out as soon as the gong is struck. As a rule, everything is in readiness before the number is struck off.

NON-COMBATANTS HATE US. ery Few Filipinos Feel Friendl

Toward Americans. NEW YORK, Aug. 29 .- The "Herald" correspondent at Hongkong telegraphs as

The censorship in the Philippines con inues unchanged. It is political instead of military. The only friendly natives found on my southern tour were those a Moros, who so far are unwilling that w Moros, who so lar are unwing that we should hold any territory except the single walled town of Jolo. Even the non-combatants hate us. In Manila the native feeling against us is growing stronger every day. Taxes are higher in Manila than under Spanish rule, and the inhabitants bitterly complain. Living expenses have doubled.

The native police have been discharged and Americans appointed, whose adminis-tration is tyrannical and inefficient because tration is tyrannical and inefficient because they are ignorant of the language and not familiar with the perpetrators of crime. Murders and robberies, old inhabitants say, are more numerous than ever before. Taxes and custom duties are being used to support the army instead of being applied to municipal necessities. This really prolongs the war by keeping the natives irritated, after high sounding promises of exect sovernment. Information concerning

good government. Information concerning recent losses of the enemy is purely hear-say, obtained from frightened natives. The desire of the natives for American The desire of the natives for American rule officially reported is not borne out by the facts. The mayor of Baliuag, who is supposed to be a great friend of the Americans, is now in prison for deliberately leading an insurgent attack on Baliuag. The mayor of San Pedro Macate is also in prison for raising money and soldiers for insurgents. We must show sufficient demonstration in force to guickly and efmonstration in force to quickly and effectively lick the whole people or ourselves give in. No half way measures will be successful.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 29.-Mrs Hannah J. Wayne, wife of Major William Wayne, of Paoli, this county, the latter being a direct descendant of "Mad" An-thony Wayne, was horribly burned and died a few hours later as a result of her injuries. Her clothing caught fire from a candle she had taken to a garret.

WILL MAKE A TRIAL THURSDAY The Shamrock May Sail to Meet Siz

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.-It was announced hat the Shamrock will leave Robins' shipyard Thursday morning and will that da take her first spin in American waters. Her nainsail will be bent while the yacht is being towed down the bay or after anchor age in the Horseshoe.

The exact plans of those in charge of th raft are not known, but it is believed that the Shamrock will be off shore to meet he owner, who is due to arrive on the Campa-nia on Friday. Mr. Barrie yesterday re-ceived the following cablegram, sent from

I am now sailing. Hope to have the pleasure seing you Friday. LIPTON. When the Shamrock is docked there will be no secrecy about her underbody. It is not believed that Mr. Fife desires to con-tinue the so-called mystery which sur-rounds her model. Sir Thomas Lipton cer-

rounds her model. Sir Thomas Lipton cer-tainly does not want it to go further.

There was an abundance of work for the Shamrock's crew to do yesterday. It con-sisted of putting the rigging in place, and though much was accomplished, there is still required two days' labor to finish it. The topmast was early put on end, and a number of men went over the side to rafts, where they continued the cleaning of the yearly's uncer being preparatory to giving it

yacht's upper body, preparatory to giving it yacht s upper nony, preparatory to giving a anothe; coat of paint.

The overing of the gaff, which was lying on the dock, was taken off, showing a long but apparently light spar. None of the running rigging was in place up to a late

afternoon hour.

Mr. Fife is anxious to avoid accidents Mr. Fife is anxious to avoid accidents. This is shown by the putting in position of what may be called secondary or auxiliary spreaders. They are in addition to the ordinary spreaders, as seen on the Columbia and other large yachts, and are placed abreast of the jams of the gaff, or nearly so. These secondary spreaders are for the purpose of relieving the mast of the great thrust of the gaff when the main sheet is slacked off.

slacked off.

All large sloops have what is ordinarily called a strut just over the gaff, and it is for the purpose of relieving the mast of the thrust of the gaff when the yacht is close-hauled. The secondary spreaders, therefore, are intended as an additional protection to the mast. The cap shrouds for the auxiliary spreaders run clear of those for the main spreaders.

those for the main spreaders.

It was noticed Sunday that much of the standing rigging of the Shamrock is very rough, and while it may be strong, the work is not up to the practice of this countries. try, and it evidently shows that it was

finished in a great hurry.

The lighter desired by the Shamrock people for extra salls and spars has been chartered. The yacht's skippers say that if anything is carried away they want to be ready to repair damages in one day. With extra sails and spars at hand they are sure of doing so. Big and little, the Lipton fleet now numbers eight boats,

AN ORDER AGAINST RAILROADS. Western Systems Restrained Fro

Forming a Combination. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 29.-In the chan bers yesterday evening Judge Thayer, of the United States Court of Appeals, issued a restraining order against the following rail roads upon the application of the receivers of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway: the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Railway: the Atchson, lopens and Santa Fe; Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Kansas City and Northwestern, the Missouri Pacific, Hannibai and St. Joseph; Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs; St. Louis and San Francisco, the Wabash; St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern; Burlington, and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. Two cutter were filed vesterday by the receivers. suits were filed yesterday by the receivers one at Topeka and one at Kansas City, against these roads. Receiver Fordyce state ed that the roads had formed a combination against his road because his road had con-

Judge Thayer immediately issued an order against the railroads named, restraining them from entering into any combina tion, agreement, or conspiracy between themselves or with other persons or corporations. The writ was made returnable

sented to haul freight from seaboard towns at prices that the other roads refused to

THE FIRST NEBRASKA AT HOME.

afternoon. The real dishandment takes

Lieutenant Whedon arrived ahead of his regiment. When asked regarding the various reports concerning the feelings of the men toward their officers, he said, he believed that the regiment at heart had confidence in General Otis and that the men never tried to work at cross purposes with their officers. In a campaign where food was scarce at times and hardships numerous no soldier would be human not to complain. The complaints were never such as to offset the discipline of the men. The regiment had, among other soldiers. The regiment had, among other somers, the reputation of being a crack regiment for discipline and this was put to the test on numerous occasions, when no one was found wanting. The men are all wearing buttons on which appears the picture of Colonel Stotsenberg. Not a soldier in the regiment will permit a word said against the memory of their dead colonel.

Very few of the men re-enlisted. They bring home nearly \$200,000, including travel nay and two months; extra pay for ser-

l pay and two months' extra pay for serice in foreign lands.

THE TIDE OF REVOLUTION. usurrection on a Steady Forward

March in Santo Domingo. CAPE HAITEN, Haiti, Aug. 29,-There

vas a battle at Dajabon several days ago which, according to the reports received here, the government lost seventy-six men in killed and wounded and the insurgents only five. General Escobozas was among those killed. By instructions from General Jiminez

By instructions from General Jiminez, Ramon Pacheco has been made commander-in-chief in the northeast, pending the
arrival of Gen. Toriblo Garcia.

Maximo Cocco, a son of Tomaso Cocco,
government delegate from Monte Cristi,
and a nephew of Manuel Cocco, delegate
from Porto Plata, has been promoted to
general in the regular forces.

Private letters from Porto Plata quote
the governor there as saying that he will he governor there as saying that he will surrender the town on the approach of the nsurgents. He says that as it is a national

prising he would avoid shedding blood. CURRENT HUMOR.

The Retort Juvenile. (From the Chicago News.) Good Man-Do you know what becomes of little soys that use had words when they are playing narbles? Bad Boy-Yep. Dey grows up and plays golf.

He Knew Better.

(From Puck.)

Friend-I suppose you consider Chicago the ighth wonder of the world? Chicagoan-No, indeed! I consider it the first. A Practical Application.

(From the Detroit Journal.) Mamma-Derothy, do you know who ate my Dorothy (turning over the leaves of her bool nore rapidly)—Mamma, you told me vesterile

rapidly)-Mamma, you told me things are better left un-unsaid. A Speculation. (From Punch.)

Mamma-Dear mc, Nellie! How have you tern that great hole in your pinafore? It wasn't there

his morning. Nelly-Where do you suppose it was then namma dear? It Came Off.

(From the Chicago Post.)

As they emerged from a dark corner of the pianza and entered the brilliantly lighted hetel, trying to look unconcerned, her dearest triend beckonnel her to one side.

"If I were you," said the dearest friend, solicitansly, "I would insit upon George using a better quality of dye on his mustache."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

In Belgium a new fuel has been invented, called 'yearye." made of peat and resin.

Nearly one-third of the paper made in the Uni-ted States is for newspaper printing. New York leads all the States in the prod f paper, Massachusetts is second, and Pe

The trade of the United States with New Wales in staple articles has increased 137 p in five years.

There is a strong likelihood that the new eleration of the Australian colonies will as the principle of tariff protection.

The average weekly wages of the men employed in the cotton mills of Maine are \$7.08, of the somen \$5.60, and of the children \$2.73.

There are 1,170 paper and pulp mills in the nited States, producing annually a million tom f paper and more than 600,000 tons of pulp. The results of recent drillings in Borneo have caused many persons to think that Borneo will prove to be the richest petroleum field in the world.

The ports of New South Wales are the freest in the globe, and in none of the Australian colo-sies are there any discriminating or differential hatter.

Vanderbilt University, in Tennessee, is to han a new dormitory to cost \$125,000. It is to be called Kissum Hall, and is named after Mr. Van

Out of 124 law students called to the London bar n one day not long ago (which establishes almost a new record for London), as many as 19 have briental names.

On the electric railways of Milan, Italy, the general fare is 2 cents, but far the benefit of the working people the fare is 1 cent before 8 a. m. in the summer and before 9 a. m. in the winter. In Pennsylvania fifts-nine firms are engaged in the manufacture of paper, operating sixty-five mills. The capital invested amounts to \$12,000, 000, and the annual value of the product is \$6, \$60,000.

The wild horses of Arabia will not admit a ame herse among them, while the wild horses South America endeavor to decoy domesticated norses from their masters, and seem eager to wel-

The horse has a smaller stomach proportion ately than other animals, because the horse was created for speed. Had he the ruminating stemath of the ox he would be quite unfitted for the la-ber which he now performs.

The Kansas Bureau of Labor reports that six of are assessed at \$75,000, or 9 per cent of the cost. The telephone plants of that State are assessed at 13 per cent of their cost. In the heart of George Vanderhilt's estate, near

lives there and refuses to sell. He says he has been hothered all his life by bad neighbors, and now that he has a good one he will not move. The origin of the word giretto has been under

discussion in German papers lately. The mest approved version is that which traces it to the Venetian custom of compelling Hebrews to live in the neighborhood of the gatta, or gan fac-Last year the DuBois lawyers adopted the preedent of closing their offices from July 17 to August 5, to give time for vacation. The move was found so successful—all the attorneys being united for it—that it will be put in practice again this

Stockholm easily takes first rank as the city Nonestorm cassive takes first rame as the con-of telephones. It has 35,000 telephones to less than 300,000 inhabitants. Paris has only 17,000 to 3,000,000 people. Stockholm and Paris are the only cities in the world, it is said, that have a complete double-wire system. Perhaps the most extraordinary family in the world is one new living in Arkansus City, says the

"Kansas City Journal." The mother has been married five times, and for each husband she has had a child. The five children are living with her, and each bears the name of its father. China still has the old-fashioned system of pri China still has the out-manner ayana of available to wate letter carrying. Letter shops are to be found in every town. If he has a letter to send, the Chinaman goes to a letter shop and burgains with the keeper thereot. He pays two-thirds of the cost, leaving the receiver to pay the rest on de-

In the town of Hidelsheim, Germany, grows a se bush which is said to be over a thousand cars out. Sprouts from the bash have been sold er fabulous suma. Among the faithful its dread ranches are held to possess magical power, and is sale of memorials made from its twigs con-tintes a great portion of the trade of the town, as toos bush grows on the side of the church, lifeh was built in 1922. ars old. Sprouts from the bash have been sold

The success of wireless telegraphy and the rearkable capabilities of the Hertz rays have led a French electrical savant. Dr. le Ben, to turn THE FIRST NEBRASKA AT HOME.

Very Few of the Men Re-enlisted for Further Service.

LINCOLN, Neb. Aug. 29.—The First Nebraska Regiment arrived in Lincoln this afternoon. The real dishandment takes place here although a part goes to Omaha to attend a reception.

single paper, conducted by a certain Mr. Moeller, says the "Westminster Gazette." This energetic says the "Westminster Gazette." This energetic gentleman performs single-handed the functions of editor, printer, and distributor, and the on-tire paper is the product of his own pern. He has set up a primitive printing establishment at Goodthaab, and twice a month he performs a long voyage on skates through the country to dispose of his journal. Originally nothing mere than a collection of crude illustrations, Ur. Moeller gradually introduced into the pages of his paper first words, then sentences, and finally regular articles on the affairs of the day. In fact, he may be said to have actually taught his subscribers to read.

Americans are noted for their devotion to ice water, and the Englishman looks in undisguised horror at our liabit of drinking quarts of the cold fluid when we are warm and tired, says the "Chicago News." He is taught when a child that awful consequences follow washing in very cold waful consequences follow washing in very cold water or drinking cold water when he is hot. Also he has a deadly terror of draughts. Naturally he cannot understand how we escape with our lives. An Englishman who went out to Australia-which shares with us a fondness for getting collected to have been as a formal of the collected of the friends to play tennis when the thermometer registered 100 degrees in the shade, and then rush off for an icy-cold bath and a draught of the water. They never seemed the worse for it. We see the same thing done here every day. The Australias, he also found, particularly the women, after dancing, hunt up draughts to sit in to cool off. We call it for cream. To the Englishman it is cream ice. Just when or where it was invented is the question many people have tried to solve. In the beginning of the century it was almost unknown in England, though well known in Noples and Sicily, where the cream was artfully made into copies of peaches, apples, approofs, and such dainties, much as we have them today made in molds. There is one famous instance in support of the English against the American opinion of the greatest men that ever lived. Alexander the Great, who died of fever brought on by buthing in the river when he was very bot. This was unfortunate, because he would doubtless have gone on to conquer China, as he conquered the rest of Asia, and this might have saved several European powers half their present anxiety.

The young should be trained in the importance of ventilation, for this is one of the most necessition the sufficience of ventilation, for this is one of the most necessaries. ter or drinking cold water when he is hot. Also

The young should be trained in the importance of ventilation, for this is one of the most ne-glected requisites of good health, says the "St. of ventilation, for this is one of the most neglected requisites of good health, says the "St. Louis Republic." It is estimated that 3,000 cubic feet of pure air per hour is the need of each individual. By weight, one-fifth of this is oxygen, the life-giving element. The same air rebreathed four times will no longer sustain life. The oxygen has been mostly absorbed, while waste matter and carbolic niel gas, a deadly poison, have taken its place. Were our rooms air-tight we could not survive. The atmosphere penetrates every crevice around the doors and windows, thanks to the law of equilibrium, and we are saved from death. But whenever we find members of a family sallow, hollow-cyed, liable to take cold casily and readily and subject to various disorders, we may be certain of one of two things-either the diet is faulty or they do not properly ventilate their dwelling. A celebrated French playsician, inding baself much depleted by hard work, did a strange thing-for a Freuchman. He dressed in financel from head to foot, put on a cardigan jacket, opened both his windows in winter time, placed a screen before each, and slept there undismayed by the coolness of the atmosphere. By habituating oneself to sleeping with open windows, and lawing the head protected from draughts, the tendency to take cold will be eventually overcome—that is, with a proper amount and kind of food. One must not think that this subject of fresh air is too much insisted upon. It cannot be, Nothing among cultivated people is so continuously disregarded. To enter some elegant parters is to brathe the air of charmelhouse. Theatres and places of pu's resort are in this respect filtly beyond descriptions. After sitting for two hours in a room moderately well filled